

No. 8895 號五十九百八千八第 日一初月六年二十緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 2ND, 1886. 五拜禮 號二月七英港香 [PRICE \$24 PER MONTH]

ney	Lpool via Newport	April 3
an	San Francisco	May
	Hambro	May 1
	Thos	May 2
	Liverpool	May 2
hire (s.)	Middleborough	May 2
hire (s.)	London	May 2
hire (s.)	London	May 2

FOR SALE.

—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

RED SEAL (medium dry).
 RED FOIL "Sno" (dry).
 GOLD FOIL "Dry" (extra dry)

R. LOWITZ & Co.,
 80, A. S. S.

WE Have authorized Mr. ERNST
RICHARD FUHRMANN to Sign
our Firm per prescription.

PUSTAU & Co
Hongkong, 15th June, 1880. (1880)

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODIN will Assume Charge
of this Company's business.

"TO BE OBTAINED on Mortgage \$40,000 and
 Current Rates.
 Apply to
 HONGKONG, 17th June, 1886.

LINSTEAD & DAVID.

FOR SALE (Investment or Occupation)
 "ROCKLAND" Robinson Road
 occupied by Dr. MANSON. "Six Pine" Rooms,
 Hall, Dressing, and Bath Rooms, a V.C. Verandah,
 dais Front, East and South sides, Large
 Basements, Closed Cellar. House capable of
 being converted into a Hotel. Agents, Messrs.
 GILMAN, 27, 29 and 31, "Crown Road" SIK
 Price \$15,000. \$10,000 can remain at 1 per Cent
 Apply to M. STEPHENS, Bank Buildings
 Hongkong, 6th May, 1886.

HING KEE,
 STEAM LAUNCH CO.,
 Have always on hand supplies of the best

substitution therefrom whereby to prevent them
selves, himself, or itself the owners or owners
thereof, without the consent of the said Firm
writing from the said Firm or their Agents or
Agent duly appointed first had and obtained will
be liable to be sued by the Registered Owners or
their Agents or Agent and be answerable to
them and him in damages therefor.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN THAT MESSRS. GROSE-
MANN & CO. of Victoria, Hongkong, have been
appointed the Sole Agents in China for the Sale
of the said Cigarette Paper so manufactured by
the said Firm and for the protection thereof.

WATSON & DEACON,
Solicitors For Messrs. JACOB
SCHNABEL & Co. and for
MESSRS. GROSEMANN & Co.
Hankow, 16th June, 1888. [1115]

W A T S O N & D E A C O N
COAL MERCHANTS.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN P
(Chinese Daily Press).
PUBLISHED DAILY.
Is the best medium for Advertising among the
Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY
YEARS, and enjoys the largest local circulation
of any Chinese paper in the Southern
China. It is carefully edited by an experienced
Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RE-
LIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the
Office, Wanchow Street, Hongkong; or from
the different Agents.

Tender-2nd to be represented at the Award
a Mandatary.
Hongkong, June 23th 1888.

RIGOREAU,
Acting Consul for France
Hongkong.

1876

MONEY to be LENT on MORTGAGE
Sums from \$2,000 to \$11,000.
Apply, by letter, to
V. Y.,
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1888.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and
other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING
INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless
to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beet
the essence of this Powder is extraordinary.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.
THE 33 A II American Bark
"OASIS" is
will load here for the above Port, and
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
Hongkong, End July, 1886. MELCHERS & CO [1]

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE OF Messrs. REMEDIOS
has been REMOVED to No.
First Floor, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1886.

CANTON CLUB.
WANTED—AN ASSISTANT
—SECRETARY, Quarters Provins

CRANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

"It is only his fun," was Lamb's excuse for the "cranks'" metaphysical talk. The same apology is made by its spirited proprietor to the dog which snarls at you and for the cat which kicks. "It is only phylargines," he says; the same way we are quite prepared to think that it is only the playfulness of the American citizens which makes so many useful Messrs. Gladstone and Vanderbilt to guard themselves from abuses by a coroner of police, according to the Baltimore American (which, of course, may be mistaken), the wealthy citizens of New York are protected by bodyguards, just as if they were tyrants in a small Italian town of the middle ages. The Borgias and Medici took their lives (and other people's) in their hands. So do the Gladstones and Vanderbilts. Not that the latter are entirely unscrupulous. But that "cranks" are about, and are unwearied by the fate of the traitor. The "crank" appears to be the opposite of person who in England opposes the execution, who is in favour of coercing no matter what loyal Protestants, and in whom, usually speaking, Gladstonianism is predominant, like being possessed by a devil in the suffering case of Mr. Gladstone. In the Atlantic States a safe-savvy letter-writing "crank" writes to people like the late Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, in which he proposes to alleviate social inequity by taking the life of such citizens. Mr. Vanderbilt professed no fear of "rational savildors," but he does not know how far the playfulness of the crank may carry him. There is no satisfaction in being shot or hanged full-still, and the prospect of death always appears, that it was only the poor fellow's playfulness. The houses of Vanderbilt, Astor, and Gould have therefore organised to the Baltimore authority still according to a plan of protection and defence on the night-lion system. Since hover around them in rolls, being relieved every eight hours. But spies cannot stop the postmen service, and letters pour in by the "appeals," "threats," "threats." There are some houses to be guarded, and can approach any of these houses without being observed by the sentinels. Do the Rothschilds and Baring's of this country find more safety under monarchical institutions than the Goudas under the equal laws which are enacted by Mr. Andrew Carnegie? Or is capital in the States within more measurable distance of "reason" than even the British monarchy? It is a question which Mr. Jay Gould will not sympathize with individuals. When he wants the sentinels he does not go to a wholesale detective agency. He bosses the job himself. "For years he has always been accompanied by a stalwart young fellow." Why, a man might as well be an Irish Secretary on unfriendly terms with Messrs. Sheridan, and Parnell, or Mr. Gladstone himself, as to be when opposed to rapine and dismemberment and that kind of thing.

There is one very important reason why he should be so very reluctant to run the risk of having to

Naturally, "A thief is set to catch a thief," or, in other words, "A good cat to a good mouse." "A thief and a half to a thief and a half." Evidently one thief is not always enough. Obviously more are required at times. That "Practise makes perfect" is equally true. That "Hill is in forging that chance becomes a backsmith," in speaking of an "ill wind that blows nobody good," the fact that "to some one another's fortune is good" is equally applicable, if the phrase were not un-English. The cat seems to figure after prominently in French proverbialisms. Instead of buying "a pig in a poke," the French say, "acheter une bague," "buy a ring," "a cat in a bag" is often expressed as "acheter un chat," "a man—or rather his wife—should buy a cat stirred with gold," "about on a par with rolling with gold." It does not require very happy imagination to trace the likelihood of an supposed to exist between a person playing his arms "akimbo" and making or imitating a two-handled brass. The ability to utilize whatever comes to hand, apply aptly! All the world is a stage, and the actor must make that comes to his net, regarded from the point of view, resolves itself into "Make the most of it." We are not aware of any allusion to cats, some of our readers may remember the origin of the advice containing "Toll that to the marines." It is just possibly, in times gone by, the marines were a more credulous body of men than the majority of people; but be that as it may, our friends content themselves by saying shortly, "to some others."

Talk of a certain language and let's us appear, especially embodied in the expression, "one speaks of the wolf, one speaks of the tail." Perhaps to "shave an eagle's head" is almost as difficult a task as to "skinnify a lion" and "to make with one stone two crabs" about as arduous as "to kill two birds with one stone." These illustrations might be multiplied to a much greater extent, but I refrain; but the foregoing examples suffice. Of course, there are a number of English proverbs which the French have no equivalent for, and vice versa. By "equivalence" here meant the same idea expressed in a similarly terse form, so as to convey the lead of proverb in either language. As it is true of individuals, that everyone looks at things from his or her point of view, so it is more or less true of nations, and it follows that, from these different points of view, ideas on the same subjects spoken of having little in common, and yet, it is always possible to "transplant" the idiom satisfactorily into another tongue. The translators are often puzzled by such obstacles. Again, also, cannot fail to happen, where proverbs are identical, or nearly so, in both languages. The best use of proverbs is to illustrate, sum up, or emphasize a position. A proverb in one form has already been said, in another form, or manner; or a proverb in one form is given advice. Advice is sometimes, like a proverb, hard to take, and being said in that form of a proverb-like, is occasionally rendered less unpalatable.—*Abercrombie Journal.*

LARGE AND SMALL FAMILIES

[illegible]

wife shall be as the frontal v
the wall of thy house. Thy children
olive-branches round about thy
"To behold," remarks Mr. Sala, "a
tree in full bloom, with its trip
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equalled by that sight, which is
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and young daughter by

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROVERBS.

The object of the writer of this paper has been to collect and compare a few of the most familiar English and French proverbs or sayings, and to bring together a few of the sayings which exist as such in both languages, expressing the same idea, or nearly so, in each. To begin with a few similar. We should say that the English seem to have selected the most apt and emblematic in the French, and the French the most picturesque in the English. As dumb as a mouse. We say, "As dumb as a mouse," the French, "As deaf as a pot," as dull as drichwater. Gallinised becomes, As deaf as a nightcap. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched? It changed into, "Don't sell the skin of a bear before having killed it." Instead of "Beating one's nose to spite one's face," a similarly senseless experiment is illustrated in the French, "To beat one's own nose." The self-evident impossibility in the words, "You can't get blood out of a stone," is represented by, "One could not comb a thing which has no hair." (This last also "goes without saying," which, as formerly translated from the French, now forms a proverb in our own language.) In the proverb, "One man may lead a horse to the water, but a hundred can't make him drink," the neighbours have not insisted upon selecting the most apt of the two animals. "When you're in Rome, you must do as Rome does," every Englishman will tell you; though few perhaps could say why Rome was chosen as an example; and whether it was necessary, when in Rome, to follow the general lead, than in anywhere else, is to us a matter of doubt. To the Frenchman, the idea is sufficiently well expressed, however, in his pressing upon you the proverb of "howling down" "Easy come, easy go," though terse and to the point, is in itself scarcely so intelligible as the somewhat longer sentence, "That which comes with the flood, returns with the ebb. That a burst child dreads the fire" is perfectly true, as everyone will admit: our neighbours go farther than this, and, in choosing a "scalded cat" as the object of consideration, speak of it as being in fear of a cold, instead of thus expressing an idea which, in the English, is expressed by the proverb, "as cold as the water in a scalded water." Money

ations. What, again, is the use of sons who instead of settling in life, cling only too closely to the parent stem for support? Failing to pass examinations, they are sent to Western America, but they come home by almost the next steamer, and their unfortunate parents have to face the question, "What is the use of returned emigrants?" In children quality is far more than desired than quantity. Without accepting pessimism, we may deny that the mere propagation of the human race is itself an object which presents itself as an end in itself a good. The chief end of life is not simply to have children, but the attainment of the good, and to glorify God, and serve humanity. "What is the use of a child who is likely to do neither? When married people have no children, they may sorrow, but they may be comforted by the assurance of a crow's answer as reflected upon them in a cage, was boasting to a dove who, she said, had many young ones—she had hatched: "My good friend, cease from this unseasonable boasting. The larger the number of your family the greater your cause of sorrow, in seeing them shrink up at this prison-house." The dove said, "I said, 'weep when a child is born, and rejoice when it dies, as this is a dreadful bother of life over, and when having escaped the battle by being killed in just entering it. When we fall into misfortune our children make it more bitter."

When a child is born, a Puritan remarked that she was a blessing to his whole establishment that she was a hindrance. Certainly childless people have more reason to be satisfied than those who have who bring children into the world only to throw them upon it uneducated and unprepared for the battle of life. It is not a family that is too large, but almost as great an evil as one that is too large. Often an only child gives as much trouble as a large family. Dr. Smiles tells us that a lady who, with her husband, had inspected most of the lunatic asylums of England and the Continent, found the most numerous class composed of those patients was almost all children, and those who had been the most neglected and ill-treated had, as a rule, rarely been thwarted or disciplined in early life; while those who had been members of large families, and who had been trained in self-discipline, were far less frequently victims to the madhouse.

If, thanks to the providence of God, we have a family of children and we are not only childless before we are parents, yet it may die, and then God gives us parents, who have, as it were, put all their eggs into one basket! What a very pretty chickens at one fell swoop? Unless there are more than two children to a marriage, the world's population is constantly increased, for our children are required to fill up the shoes of their parents. Children are not born to be a source of certain sorrows and uncertain pleasures when properly managed. If some parents taste the stream bitter, it is very often the fault of themselves who have poisoned the stream. They treated their children as if they were merely as playthings, and honouring every crime, and then, when the charm of infancy

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INSURANCE

SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.
 We are prepared to **GRANT POLICIES**
 against **FIRE** on usual Terms at Current
 Rates. All Contributors of Business whether
 Shareholders or not are entitled to Share in
 the **BONUS**.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
 Agents.

Hongkong, July, 1885. (12)

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Underwritings are now prepared
GRANT POLLOWS OF INSURANCE
FIRE at the following Rates:—
On First-class European
Tonnements at $\frac{1}{2}$ / Not per Ann
On First-class Goods
& Merchandise stored
therein at $\frac{1}{4}$ / Not per Ann
On Coals at $\frac{1}{4}$ / Not per Ann
On Petroleum in bulk
consistently at $\frac{11}{16}$ / Not per Ann
On First-class Chinese
Tonnements at $\frac{1}{2}$ / Not per Ann
On Second-class Chinese
Tonnements at $\frac{23}{32}$ / Not per Ann
DOUGLAS & CO. LONDON & LIVERPOOL
Agents for Phoenix Fire Office
Hampden, 31st August, 1881.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COM.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
 company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES
 against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any
 FIRST-CLASS RISK.
 RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS RE-
 DUCED TO 1 PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM
 FROM THIS DATE.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Glasgow.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1881. (15)
TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.
PUSHTAU & Co.,
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1885.

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES to European and Chinese at Current Rates.
PUSHTAU & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th June, 1885.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation,
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either
in London, or at the principal Ports of India,
China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods
at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £50,000
at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above
pany are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
FIRST-CLASS GOODSWORTH 1/4 per Cent. RE-
mium per Annum.

MORTON & Co., Agents
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been ap-
pointed Agents for the above Company are
prepared to take all Policies of Insurance against
on the usual terms.

ARNOLD KARBERG &
Hongkong, January, 1882.

IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the
Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.
Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th January, 1884.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Com-
pany are authorized to INSURE against
FIRE at current Rates.

Hongkong, 1st January 1892.

GILMAN & Co.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED,
is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS

RISKS a % nett per Annum, and other 18
Current Rates.

Com- muni- cations and pro- tection	18	<p>surrendered all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan at Singapore, Saigon, Peking and the Philippines.</p> <p>JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong 27th March, 1882. 74</p>
		<p>THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.</p>
appointed to pre- pare at Fire		<p>THE Designated having been appointed Agent for the above Company, are prepared to GUNT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to parts of the World, at current rates.</p>
Co. 1907		<p>RHOLD, KARBBERG & Co. Hongkong 14th November, 1882. 9</p>

SHIPPING IN CHINA WATERS.

[illegible][illegible]

SAILING VESSELS.				IN PORT ON 15TH JUNE, 1886.				
Abbi-Carver	May 1	Pandleton	Amer. bk 934	Ed. Sobellhuus & Co	Andreae	June 10	bk 424	Cinasso
Alfred Watts	June 10	H. A. Hyles	Amer. sh 1954	Douglas Lapsack & Co	Carriola	May 18	bk 732	Smith, Bell & Co
	May 13	R. Albores	Gar. bk 938	Cargwitz & Co	Loan Read	June 8	bk 14-9	Smith, Bell & Co
					Thomas Duns	May 28	sh 1388	Macle & Co

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MEN ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

[illegible]

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

CANAL ZONE									
		NAME.	RANK AND REG.	AGE.	TOWNS.	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.	
COM.	Austria	June 8	Dunn	Chit. bvt	456	H. M. Schultz			
	China	June 11	Morris	Brit. bvt	569	W. Howard & Co			
	Co. of Abodey	June 24	Woodgat	Brit. bvt	648	W. Howard & Co			
	Cottis East	June 24	Wilson	Amer. avr	133	De-sall & Co			
000.	Don. T. Terry	June 24	Wilson	Amer. avr	133	De-sall & Co			
	Farquar	June 16	Hardwick	Amer. avr	418	De-sall & Co			
	Hopeful	May 18	Kilgour	Brit. avr	1216	Livingston & Co			
	J. V. Terry	June 13	Paraworth	Brit. avr	1229	De-sall & Co			
ENO. ESS.	Klein Arch	June 20	Will	Jag. bvt	447	Nippon Yusen Kaisha			
	McGill	June 8	Lange	Private	593	T. W. Song			
	Plymouth	June 6	Orlfehot	Brit. bvt	1194	Matheson & Co			
	San Juan	April 27	Smith	Brit. bvt	331	Fraser & Co			
CIES ON THE WORLD.	Siama	June 20	Seaton	Brit. bvt	331	Fraser & Co			
	Siama	June 14	Seaton	Brit. bvt	240	Nile Moller			
	Siama	June 14	Seaton	Brit. bvt	240	Nile Moller			
	Siama	June 14	Seaton	Brit. bvt	240	Nile Moller			
ABLE TO ALL THEY SAY	Kilmory	June 16	Wallace	Brit. avr	1569	Hollas, Ritter & Co			
	Kosaki Mars	June 16	Christensen	Barge	400	Nippon Yusen Kaisha			
	Kosaki Mars	June 16	Christensen	Barge	400	Nippon Yusen Kaisha			
	Kosaki Mars	June 16	Christensen	Barge	400	Nippon Yusen Kaisha			
YUEN	Kosaki Mars	June 16	Christensen	Barge	400	Nippon Yusen Kaisha			
	Kosaki Mars	June 16	Christensen	Barge	400	Nippon Yusen Kaisha			
	Kosaki Mars	June 16	Christensen	Barge	400	Nippon Yusen Kaisha			
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